REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,401.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rate of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mail-, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,781 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. U. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd November 1872, at 4 P.M.

Nov. 1872.	Leave Colombo	Nov.
Leave BOMPAY	,, Galle	11
,, Cutch	,, Nagapatam	12
,, Mangalore	,, Pondicherry	15
,, Cannanore	,, Madras	18
,, Tellicherry	,, Coconada	20
,, Calicut	,, Vizagapatam	21
,, Beypore	,, Bimlipatam	22
,, Cochin	,, Chittagong	23
,, Alleppy	,, False Point	24
,, Tuticorin	Arrive CALCUTTA	25

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the N.-light districts, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchangine Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUAÏ ATIO, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th October, for the above Ports.

Oct. 1872.	Leave BUSREH	Nov. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	,,	23
Arrive Kurrachee	,,	28
,, Gwadur	,, Bushire	15
Nov.	,, Bahrein	16
,, Muscat	,, Linga	20
,, Bunder Abbas	,, Bunder Abbas	22
,, Linga	,, Muscat	24
,, Bushire	,, Gwadur	26
,, Fao	,, Kurrachee	28
BUSREH	BOMBAY	Dec. 2

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,030 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st November 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, will despatch an extra Steamer every alternate THURSDAY to Malabar Coast. The following are the Ports at which the Steamer will call :—

Leave Bombay	31st Oct.	Leave Alleppy	6th Nov
,, Ratnagherry	1st Nov.	,, Cochin	6th ,,
,, Malwan	1st ,,	,, Beypore	7th ,,
,, Virgorla	1st ,,	,, Calicut	7th ,,
,, Goa	2nd ,,	,, Tellicherry	8th ,,
,, Carwar	2nd ,,	,, Cannanore	8th ,,
,, Compta	2nd ,,	,, Mangalore	8th ,,
,, Mangalore	3rd ,,	,, Carwar	9th ,,
,, Cannanore	4th ,,	,, Goa	9th ,,
,, Tellicherry	4th ,,	,, Virgorla	10th ,,
,, Calicut	4th ,,	,, Malwan	10th ,,
,, Beypore	4th ,,	,, Ratnagherry	10th ,,
,, Cochin	5th ,,	Arrive Bombay	11th ,,
Arrive Alleppy	6th ,,		

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 350 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander ——, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 31st October 1872, at Noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR.

TOUCHING AT RUTNAGHERRY, MALWAN, HURNEY, JEYTAPORE, VINGORLA, GOA, AND CARWAR.

THE well-known S.S. TAPTEE, C. P. DeCosta, Commander, will sail for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	...	...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	...	...	,, 3 8
Third Class	...	...	,, 1 8
Horses	...	...	,, 4 0
Carriages	...	...	,, 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Under mentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.

DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 5th October 1872.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 6	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of, Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
,, Suez	38	22	5	Without Food.
,, Port Said	38	24	9	
,, Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
,, Messina	50	34	14	
,, Naples	50	34	14	Including Wines.
,, Leghorn	50	34	14	
,, Genoa	50	34	14	
,, Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st December 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 28th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. PESHAWUR, 3,782 tons, and 600 H.P., Captain C. A. White, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 5th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

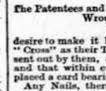
THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MIZAPORE, (3,763 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain Alfred Farrer, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 2nd November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Imperial Mail Steamer VESTA, 3,098 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th November. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

To	I. Class.	II. Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£25-0	£25	£10-0
To Port Said	£33-6	£23	£14-6
To Suez	£32-8	£22	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Mellows Street, 12th October 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HEERALAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at DON TAD SECOND ROW, known by the name of Meeya Fuzandar's Residence outside the Fort of Bombay.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. HEERALAL and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Meeya Mahomed Salley Bin Fackroodin Ghunkootkur.

Lot No. 2.—At 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of vacant ground together with the buns standing on the Farundarey ground belonging to Lodhabhoy Chrahim, situate, lying and being on the back side of the Lot No. 1 in Mandvee sub-d strict, assessed under No. 14, containing by admeasurement 734 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Syed Ashoo and other, on the south by the Chinch Bunder 1st Row, on the west by Lot No. 1, and on the north by the property b longing to Jooma Musjid.

HEERALAL & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1872.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 292 HALF CHESTS of MALWA OPIUM.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 29th day of October 1872, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, No. 28, Apollo Street, by order of the Official Assignee, In Re Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla, an Insolvent.

292 Half-chests of Malwa Opium in small convenient lots to suit all purchasers.

Terms.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken on the Lot being knocked down, and balance to be paid immediately on delivery of Goods.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1872.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAZAGON.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Jinabhow Cowasjee Doctor, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Jamsetjee Hormusjee Kheddaghat.

All that piece or parcel of for as freehold or new salt batty land and all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground adjoining and containing by admeasurement six hundred and ninety-seven and three hundred square yards respectively, the first of which is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4-2, and the second of which bears no assessment No. and the messuages, tenements, or three chawls and ranges of buildings, hereditaments, and premises, standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Gilder Road without the Fort walls of Bombay in the chawki district of Mazagon and which said chawls are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10, and which said two parcels of land are bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the aforesaid Gilder Street, on or towards the west and south by the property of Cubbeerpunth, and on or towards the north by the Foras Road, and which said hereditaments and premises were and are now in the occupation of Pallonjee Hormusjee and others.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1872.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by all and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
Cotacamund	"Observer" Office.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
London	G Street, 30, Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICE to No. 5, Hornby Row.

RALLI BROTHERS.

Bombay, 28th October 1872.

BOLTON'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS. —On and after 1st NOVEMBER, the TELEGRAPH DESPATCH and INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, Limited, will SUPPLY to SUBSCRIBERS DAILY COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

SMITH POTTS, Agent.

BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS having CLAIMS against the above Company are requested to send the same forthwith, with Vouchers, to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 1, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Not only is further given, that the LIQUIDATION of the COMPANY will be CLOSED at the expiration of three months from the date hereof without reference to any claim that may not have been previously preferred before that time.

A. VIEGAS, SORABJEE FROMMURZE, } Liquidators, B. Native Insurance Company.

Bombay, 26th October 1872.

FOR SALE, a handsome double-seated ENGLISH-BUILT MINIATURE BROUGHAM, with Circular Glass-front, and in good order. Suitable for SINGLE HORSE or PAIR. Apply at the Omnibus Company, Khetwady.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS, OF THE FINEST PONDICHERRY AND COCONADA TOBACCO.

PONDICHERRY	Indiana	Rs. 19
	Longe	,, 17
	Short Thick	,, 14
	After Tiffin	,, 13
COCONADA	Havanna Shape	,, 19
	Leisure Hour	,, 17
	Selanta	,, 17
	Babingtons	,, 14
	Burmah Shape	,, 10

The above Prices are per 1,000 Nett Cash.

GORDON AND ESSAI, COMMISSION AGENTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO LET, TWO BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

Several Apartments fit for dwellings in Tod Street Fort.

An Apartment fit for an Office in Church Gate Street.

A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort. Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at No. 6, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a COMMODIOUS upper-storied House on the Breach Candy Road, suitable for a large family.

Upper-storied Premises on the Breach Candy Road, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Harry Hubbert.

A large House in Military Square, Fort.

A Bungalow at Mazagon, on the property called "Unjeer Baugh." Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, an Executive Engineer for the Khandeish Local Funds Department. Salary Rs. 500, with Rs. 200 travelling allowance. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to the 15th November 1872.

J. H. GRANT, Acting Collector and President L. F. Committee, Khandeish.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO., GENERAL IMPORTER SAND COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES	from Rs.	150 to 1,000
HARMONIUMS	,,	100 to 700
ORGANS (self-acting)	,,	2,000 to 3,000
CONCERTINAS (German)	,,	8 to 20
CONCERTINAS (Anglo-German)	,,	15 to 45
CONCERTINAS (English)	,,	100 to 200
VIOLINS (with bow and case)	,,	30 to 75
VIOLAS do do	,,	50 to 100
VIOLINCELLOS (with bow and case)	,,	150 to 200
GUITARS (in case complete)	,,	35 to 100
BANJOS, 5, 6, or 7 strings	,,	12 to 40
TAMBOURINES	,,	3 to 15
BONES (Real Rosin or Beef) set	,,	2 to 4
FLUTES	,,	10 to 50
CORNOPEANS (in case complete)	,,	50 to 100
FLUTINAS	,,	30 to 50
TRIANGLES	,,	5 to 15

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPURTENANCES.

MONTHLY SUPPLIES OF NEW MUSIC.

BEST NEAPOLITAN STRINGS for VIOLIN, VIOLA, VIOLINCELLO, and DOUBLE BASS GUITAR, BANJO.

"ACRABELLE" VIOLIN 1st Strings.

REAL ROMAN do do

CLARIONETT, OBOE, BASSOON, and BAGPIPE REEDS.

MILITARY BAND REQUISITES.

GUNS, RIFLES, AND REVOLVERS.

ICE-MAKING MACHINES.

ALBUMS, WRITING CASES, AND OTHER FANCY GOODS.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES IN GREAT VARIETY.

BINOCULAR AND FIELD GLASSES.

GOODS RECEIVED ON COMMISSION SALE

Mess and General Commission Agency.

Shipping and Custom House Business Conducted in a most Expeditious Manner.

Orders from Up-Country Executed with Despatch and under Personal Supervision.

CATALOGUES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO., MUSIC SALOONS, 2 and 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Reduced Prices.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTERS.

The undersigned are now able to offer these invaluable filters at the FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES :

	No. 1.	*No. 1 covered.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Cash	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 18	Rs. 22-8	Rs. 30
Credit ..	Rs. 16	Rs. 20	Rs. 25	Rs. 33

* This has a wicker covering, and is recommended to Travellers.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

DENGUE.

Major Thomason, R.E., bears testimony to the great value of CHIRETTA, as a thoroughly preservative against the above scourge and all other varieties of Fever.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

is now recognized as the best preparation extant of Chiretta, and if taken regularly once a day will maintain the system in health and vigour.

SEE *TIMES OF INDIA*, OCTOBER 15TH, 1872.

THE POWDER	per bottle Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8
LIQUID, or LIQUOR CHIRETTINE	,, ,, 2-8 & ,, 4-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

GAZOGENES

For the domestic production of

Soda Water, Lemonade, | Aërated Water, Gingerade, and Effervescing Wines.

The Apparatus is made of one piece of glass (whereby the chance of leakage is much diminished), and is, in the opinion of the Undersigned, who have sold many hundreds of different patterns, superior in convenience and durability to every other kind.

Each Rs. 12.

Measure for Powders Re. 1.

Crystalized Tartaric, Acid, per bottle Rs. 3.

Bicarbonate of Soda per bottle Re. 1-12.

Syrup of Lemon	....	Qts. 1 8	Pts. 1.
Syrup of Ginger	....	,, 1-8	,, 1.
Tonic Refresher	.....	,, 1-8	

D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.—The COMMITTEE beg to invite CONTRIBUTIONS of ART, ART MANUFACTURE, AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL, and MINERAL PRODUCTIONS and IMPLEMENTS, SPECIMENS of NATURAL HISTORY, &c., &c., from private individuals for the EXHIBITION which is to be OPENED in VIENNA on the 1st May 1873. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, School of Art, Esplanade. The latest date for receiving Contributions is fixed for the 15th December 1872.

G. W. TERRY, Secretary.

Bombay, 21st October 1872.

!!! NOTICE !!!

KEELL'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION WILL BE OPENED SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2ND, AT 15, MEADOW STREET, OPPOSITE HUMMUM STREET, WITH A SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS, CONSISTING OF MILLINERY, DRAPERY, SILKS, COSTUMES, JACKETS, POLONAISE, LACES, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, &c., &c., AND AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF NOVELTIES SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT SEASON AND COMING FESTIVITIES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

NOTICE.—JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co. have REMOVED their place of business from MEADOW STREET to No. 5, HUMMUM STREET.

All Correspondence should be addressed to the latter place.

TO BE LET, a well furnished BUNGALOW at Parell, with a nice Garden attached to it.

Also, TWO BUNGALOWS at Matheran, for next October Season (called Rose Hill and Keepsake).—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., 5, Hummum Street, Fort.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 1st and 2nd proximo, on account of DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 21st October 1872.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES, BY A LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.

For full particulars of this popular system of Assurance see the Company's Indian Prospectus, which with any further information may be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or to

C. J. WALLIS, Manager for India.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

CARR BROTHERS, 17 CHURCH STREET.

52 CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET, LONDON.

7 OLD COURT-HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
,, Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

SILK MERCER, MILLINER, DRESS AND HABIT-MAKER,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER.
ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—JUST RECEIVED SUPERIOR KID GLOVES.

NOTICES.

NEW COLD SEASON STOCK.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY, BY APPOINTMENT,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, per S. S. PESHAWUR and RIGA, their NEW STOCK of GOODS, manufactured expressly for INDIAN WEAR.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

			Rs. a.
GLOVES	Gent's White Kid Gloves	Per Pair	3 0
	Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves	,,	3 0
	Gent's Coloured Kid Gloves	,,	3 0
	Gent's Dogskin Gloves	,,	2 12
SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each		9 0
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each		8 8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each		6 8
	Badham's Spun Silk		12 0
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.		60 0
	Badham's White Shirts	,, ,,	60 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz		6 8
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose		12 8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from		14 8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from		16 0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair		4 8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for		20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze ,,	,,	26 0
	Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each		6 0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth		11 0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool		18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool		19 0
	Badham's Spun Silk		22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits		30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits		22 0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits		35 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats		15 8
	Lincoln and Bennett's Real Shell Hat		12 8
	Black Felt Worthing, Isis, Derby and Stanhope		6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester		6 0
	Sola Topies new shape		5 0
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps		25 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians		18 0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats		15 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab		2 8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck and Windsor		2 12
	The Romal Satin		3 0
	Washing Scarfs in a variety of colours.		
TIES	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb		1 0
	Coloured ,,		1 8
	White Dress Ties, from		8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz		5 8
	,, ,, Coloured Borders		5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric, from		10 8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single). Sponge Bags, from		1 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS.	English-made, with Leg Rest		11 0
	Do. without do.		10 0

JEWELLERY...Gold Links, Solitaires, Shir

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady for Land and Spinning shares. Government Paper remains unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value Rs.	Paid up.	Last divi. dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	7 5
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	233
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,245
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	290
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	175 nl.
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	105
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,440
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	124
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	880
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	435 x. d.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,230
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co., Kurrachee	1,085
100	500	all	10p.ct.	Albert ning Co	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	290
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,550
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co	1,965
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	475
250	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	920
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
600	1,800	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	6,600
350	2,000	all	200 s	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co	8,150
200	2,000	1,500	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	980
200	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	750
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	2,325
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	990
300	400	350	42½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co	600
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co	210
40	850	750	100 ps	Scinde Press Co	525
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,200
50,000	50	all	4½p ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155 d.
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	395
2,000	250	all	6 ps.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	95	19½	... Do.	China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Bank	6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 9/16d. to 19/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do. ...	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11¼d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do. ...	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. do... ...	3 Do. do. ...	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight ...	100
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
China...	60 Do. do. ...	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver...	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ...	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ...	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities...	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	111 to 111½
Four & half per cent	103½ to 103¾
Four per cent	101½ to 101¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...	107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...	112
Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.89	
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	120

CALCUTTA.—23RD OCTOBER.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents., at Rs. 101-6 to 101-8.

4½ per cent-., of 1872, at Rs. 103-8,- and small amounts, at Rs. 103-12.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There has been almost no change whatever in any kind. The business effected on Saturday is to a small extent, but a sale of 130 bales 4/4 inch 7 lbs. Shirtings is reported to have been made by a firm at Rs. 4-0 per piece, which, however, requires confirmation. First holders are willing sellers at our quotations, but there being very little disposition on the part of dealers to purchase, no important transactions have occurred for one or two days back. The Dewallee holidays will commence from Tuesday, the 29th instant, continuing to the 2nd proximo, during which time there will be almost no business doing. Below we give our closing rates :—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 2 0	to Rs. 4 3 0
"	"	40 "	39 "	" 4 11 0	to " 4 12 0
"	"	40 "	39 8½	" 5 7 6	to " 5 8 6
"	"	45 "	39 " 8	" 5 8 0	to " 5 9 0
" Printers	24 "	30 "	3 "	" 2 6 0	to " 2 6 6
Mad'polams	32 "	24 "	3 "	" 2 2 0	to " 2 2 6
" "	50 "	24 "	5½ "	" 3 11 0	to " 3 11 6
" Jaconets	40 "	24 "	2½ "	" 2 2 0	to " 2 2 3
" "	45 "	20 "	2½ "	" 2 6 0	to " 2 6 3

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

500 Pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in	39 yds.	7 lbs.	Rs. 4 11 0
1,000 "	" "	40 "	29 "	7 "	" 4 11 0
500 "	" "	40 "	39 "	7 "	" 4 11 6
1,000 "	Madapollams	32 "	24 "	3 "	" 2 2 0
1,000 "	T. Cloth, fine	32 "	24 "	7 "	" 4 12 0
300 "	White Muslin	40 "	20 "		" 2 10 0
" 200 "	Jaconets	40 "	20 "		" 2 8 0
800 "	T. Red Series	50 "	2½ "		" 1 5 6

COTTON.

The market on Saturday closed dull, and our closing quotations are the following :—

Old Dholleras and Bhownuggur	Rs. 205 to Rs. 210
" Comrawuttee	" 216 " 218
" Akote	" 123 " 225
" Coupta and Vingoria	" 208 " 214
New Comrawuttee	" 228 " 230
" Akote	" 236 " 238
" Hingunghaut	268 " 270
" Broach M. G.	" 248 " 252

The purchases reported are :—

100 Candies New Comrawuttee (14th Mar.) at Rs. 227½

400	"	"	at " 228 to Rs. 230
200	"	"	(20th Mar.) at " 230

The following is the report from the Khaugaum agent of the Berar Cotton Ginning Press Company, dated the 25th instant :—

"There is hardly anything to be mentioned now since my last report as regards the crop, which continues to give every hope of a good yield. The other cotton districts of Berar are also in first rate condition, and on the whole everything progresses very satisfactorily. It is more than probable that we shall not see much cotton in the market before a month hence owing to the Jowaree crop being ready for harvesting, and this will consequently delay the picking longer than previously anticipated.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—27TH OCTOBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 26th October, 6-49 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 20 minutes.

Via Turkey, 26th October, 10-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 50 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 26th October, 7-25 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 35 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 26th October, 8-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 56 minutes.

Via Turkey, 26th October, 3-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 50 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 26th October, 6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 55 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, one without date.

Via Red Sea, 27th October, 1-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 4 hours 25 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 27th October, 6-20 P.M. Time in transit, 2 hours 25 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 26th to 8 P.M. of the 27th October is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	6 37	0 14
" Madras	one in	0 11

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 27th October, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 26th October, 6-49 P.M.; via Turkey, 25th October, 10-10 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 25th October, 8-20 P.M.; via Turkey, 26th October, 3-10 P.M. Latest dates from America, via Russia, 26th October, 7-42 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persia; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—26TH OCTOBER.

London ...	Cotton; ... Cases ... Seeds ...	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ... Wooden Ships ... Myrabolms & Coir bills Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. p. t. nl. £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. p. t. nl. £1 15s. nominal. £1 15s. nominal.
Havre ...	Cotton ... Coffee ...	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 15s.
Trieste		£3.
Liverpool		£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.
Havre		£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 15s. to £3.
China ...	Steamer Cotton ... Opium ...	Rs. 5 per bale. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 45 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...	Salt ...	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

Jan. Feb. ship't.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Surat.
27	Emu (s)	Lee	Hongkong.
	Ganges	Harcourt	London.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Ocrun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.
	Geraldine Pogel	Ogilvie	Calcutta.
	Flhox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
27	India (s)	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Ship Iron King, Cunningham, to Colombo.

Barque Snowdon, Goodsall, to Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Tanjore, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Vesta, to Trieste, &c.

Steamer Koina, Jedda and Hoodooda.

Ship D. G. Fleming, to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

Oct. ARRIVAL.

23 Arabia (s) ... ... Rangoon.

Oct. DEPARTURE.

23 Riversdale ... ... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—26TH OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Riga (s), 12 crates window glasses, Rustomjee Hirjeebhoy; 2 cases varnish, Flanque, Vinay & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Lumley Castle (s), 1 case matches, N. V. Curranee & Co.

Palermo (s), 60 cases brandy, Bouneville and Sibille.

Walsmo (s), 30 kegs sulphate of copper, and 1 case toys, Mowjee Godoo; 18 cases oilmanstores, Bolton & Co.; 10 cases cochineal, Richard Martin & Co.; 167 casks beer, Jehangeer Dinshaw Randalia; 4 packages hats, and 1 package haberdashery, J. W. Watson & Co.

Khorasan, 20 cases claret, Payne & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Oreste (s), 2 cases matches, A. C. Gumpert & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia (s), 4 cases hardware, Fuckeermahomed Barnaul.

DAILY EXPORTS.—26TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Peshawur (s), 210 bales coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha; 150 bales wool, Nursey Khutow; 23 bales wool, Khimjee Ramjee; 50 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 96 bales cotton, Hurnaron Manockram; 54 bales cotton, Ootumchund Heerjee; 48 bales wool, Dhurmsee Damjee.

Tanjore (s), 13 bundles hides, Khimjee Ramjee; 170 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee; 21 bales cotton, Goculdass Narronjee; 55 bales cotton, Shamjee Narronjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Khoosall Hurridass; 29 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 100 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow.

Persia (s), 195 packages wet dates, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore (s), 10 bundles hides, Hasom Noormohomed; 200 bundles hides, Khimjee Ramjee; 110 bundles horns, Hasom Noormahomed; 69 bundles hides, Chunee Mohomed Esmail & Co.; 210 bundles hides, and 35 bundles deer horns, Canjeebhoy Lalljee & Co.

Peshawur (s), 130 bundles hides, Nensee Gangjee; 55 bundles hides, Soomar Abdoola & Co.; 2 bales skins, Joosubhoy Hassonbhoy; 130 bags wheat, Essajee Allibhoy; 9 cases cardamoms, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 11 cases cardamoms, and 4 cases cardamom seed, Scondersdas Mooljee; 2,360 bundles coir yarn, Girdurdass Dewjee; 15 packages silk, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vesta (s), 40 bales hides, and 2 bales skins, A. C. Gumpert & Co.; 500 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 198 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Vesta (s), 1 box shawls, Ahmedshaw Ecoofshaw; 1 case shawls, H. Abdoola Noormohomed.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 27th Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·980.

VINGORLA, 27th Oct., 6-40 P.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west, thermometer 83.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—OCTOBER 26.

Bertie, Captain, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to appear before a medical board, from Kohat (Punjaub).

DEPARTURE.—OCTOBER 26.

Marsh, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Umballa, 17th Oct. 1872.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Ben. Cavy.—Capt. M. Clements, 1st Squad. Subn., to be 3rd Squad Officer, vice Lindsay, deceased. Dated 7th Oct. 1872.

6th Ben. Cavy.—Bt. Capt. H. A. Fletcher, 2nd Squad. Subn., to be Adjt, vice Williams, appointed 2nd in Comd. 5th Cavy., Punjab Frontier Force. Dated 7th Oct. 1872.

Lt. G. L. R. Richardson, 4th Adjt. 18th Ben. Cavy. to be 2nd Squad Subn., vice Fletcher. Dated 7th Oct. 1872.

Lt. Richardson will continue to officiate as Adjt. of the 18th Ben. Cavy. until further orders.

9th Ben. Cav.—Capt. J. L. N. Willis, 2nd Squad Subn., to be 1st Squad. Subn., vice Babington, appointed 1st Wing Subn., 30th N. I. Dated 7th Oct. 1872.

Capt. D. H. Robertson, attached to the regiment, to be 2nd Squad Subn., vice Willis. Dated 7th Oct. 1872.

5th N. I.—Capt. A. T. Davis, attached to the regiment, to be 1st Wing Subn., vice Webb, appointed 2nd Wing Subn. 8th N. I. Dated 7th Oct. 1872.

8th Native Infantry.—Capt. E. H. Webb, 1st Wing Subn., 5th N. I., to be 2nd Wing Subn., vice Morgan, appointed to the Public Works Department. Dated 7th Oct. 1872.

30th Native Infantry.—Capt. C. W. Babington, 1st. Squad. Subn. 9th Ben. Cavy., to be 1st Wing Subn., vice Cook, appointed Station Staff Officer at Seetapore. Dated 7th Oct. 1872.

31st Native Infantry.—Capt. F. Tweddell, 1st Wing Subn., to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Major Barnard, on furlough. Dated 7th Oct. 1872.

37th Native Infantry.—Lt. W. Hailes, 1st Wing Subn., to officiate as Qr. Mr., during the absence of Lt. Corse-Scott, on furlough. Dated 7th Oct. 1872.

41st Native Infantry.—Capt. V. W. Tregear, Q. Mr. and offg. Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd., vice Ryan. Dated 7th Oct. 1872.

Lt. H. M. Rose, Adjt., to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Tregear. Dated 7th Oct. 1872.

2nd Goorkha Regt.—Capt. A. Battye, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd., during the absence of Major Macintyre, on furlough. Dated 7th Oct. 1872.

Capt. H. P. P. Nash, 1st Wing Subn., to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Battye. Dated 7th Oct. 1872.

Sectapore.—Capt. C. R. Cock, 1st Wing Subn. 30th N. I., to be Station Staff Officer, vice Deadon, appointed an officiating Brigade Major. Dated 7th Oct. 1872.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Artillery.—Lt. R. J. Hezlet to be Capt., from the 19th June 1872.

2nd Battalion 60th Rifles.—Capt. L. C. Brownrigg to rank as Capt. from the 28th Feb. 1868.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42 0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	"	24 0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	"	14 0 0
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J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th October 1872.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HUGHES—October 22rd, at Kolapore, the wife of D. E. Hughes, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. S. Ed., 14th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—October 17th, at Sylhet, the wife of James Anderson, Esq., C.S., of twin boys, one still born.

COCHRANE—October 24th, at 26, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, Mrs. Cochrane, of a daughter.

DeLORD—October 17th, at Selim, the wife of J. DeLord, Esq., of a daughter.

DOYLE—October 19th, at Darjeeling, the wife of Mr. John Hayes Doyle, of a son.

GREENHOW—October 19th, at Sirdarpore, the wife of Surgeon H. M. Greenhow, F. R. C. S., Bhopawur Political Agency, and Malwa Bheel Corps, of a son.

HAMILTON—October 12th, at Simla, the wife of J. Graham Hamilton, Esq., H. M.'s 39th Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CUTTS—BAMPTON—October 14th, at St. James's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Hunt, George Malcolm Cutts, to Evelyn Eliza, youngest daughter of the late William James Bampton, Esq.

MARTEN—MAYER—October 23rd, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. A. O. Hardy, William Henry, eldest son of Mr. Harry Marten, Controller of Public Works Accounts, N. W. P., to Jessie Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late George Marten, Esq., of Beckenham, Kent.

UNDERWOOD—FINLAY—October 22nd, at Trichinopoly, W. G. Underwood, C. S., to Isabella M., eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Finlay, 29th M. N. I.

DEATHS.

BAYLEY—October 20th, at Assensoe, George Perrier Bayley, third son of Henry George Bayley, Esq., Walworth, Surrey, aged 27 years.

BENDRICK—October 21st, at Madras, Anthony Lazaro, the infant son of Mr. Albert Hendrick, aged 5 months and 19 days.

HILLS—October 14th, at Secunderabad, after a long illness, Laura Clara, aged 2 years, 3 months and 14 days, the beloved daughter of Staff Sergeant J. H. Hills, Commissariat Department.

NELSON—October 21st, at Calcutta, of diptheria, Agnes Leonore Sarah, the beloved and eldest surviving child of Mr. Thomas Horatio Nelson, of the Bengal Secretariat, aged 8 years, 11 months, and 9 days.

POLLOCK—October 23rd, at Loodiana, Geo. Lansdowne Pollock, aged 68, leaving 3 daughters and 9 grand-children.

SHEPHERD—October 19th, at Seebpore, Howrah, William Shepherd, of Staffordshire, England, late of the firm of Messrs. D. McCockindale, aged 43 years.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1872.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE intends to go to Matheran this season after all. We are informed that he will leave Poona for Matheran on Thursday next, but his stay there will be only for two days, as he will probably reach Parell on Saturday. The dusty state of Poona just now makes enjoyment out of doors prohibitive, and we do not wonder at His Excellency being tempted to try the glades of Matheran in preference to remaining in a place where he must be *in nubibus* in a very disagreeable sense of the term.

ONE of the greatest of the scandals and anachronisms of Indian administration is the Appellate Jurisdiction of the so-called Political Department, whereby cases, often of the highest importance to the parties concerned, are settled, whether in the Secretariats of this country or in the India Office at home, by what is virtually a secret tribunal unbound by any of the forms and unaffected by the publicity which long experience has proved to be necessary to the securing of justice in all parts of the world. This is a subject on which it would be hardly possible to write too strongly or too satirically, and we trust it will be raised at home in the course of the discussion which is now going on in regard to the Appellate Jurisdiction of the House of Lords and of Her Majesty in Council. That discussion, however, is itself of importance to India as to all parts of Her Majesty's dominions, and it may be of some interest to note how it exactly stands at present.

It may be recollected that last April a special Committee of the House of Lords was appointed to inquire into this subject, numbering among its legal members the Lord Chancellor and Lords Westbury, Chelmsford, Cairns, Redesdale, Colonsay, Penzance and O'Hagan, and also such distinguished members of the House of Peers as the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Houghton. The number of witnesses examined by this Committee was strangely small, but among those who were called for the purpose of giving evidence in regard to Indian appeals were Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Henry Maine, and Mr. W. J. Farrer, a solicitor of the well-known Indian business-doing firm of Farrer, Onvry and Co., while Mr. Henry Reeve, the Registrar of the Privy Council and the accomplished Editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, had a good deal to say on the same subject. Shortly before the rising of Parliament, this Committee gave in its report, which is now before us, along with the whole of the proceedings in the shape of a blue-book. The evidence taken may have justified the conclusions which the Committee drew from it, but it is difficult to see that evidence was taken of amount or kind to justify the Committee in concluding its labours and giving in a report upon the whole subject. There were only nine witnesses in all, and of the five beyond the four just mentioned, two were solicitors, two Scotch advocates, and one an ornamental official of the House of Lords. Thus neither the Bar nor the litigating public were represented at all, and it seems obvious that a Committee of the House of Lords was not likely to be the most impartial tribunal for inquiring into the judicial privileges of that venerable House.

As might have been expected from a tribunal thus constituted, and calling the witnesses it did, one of the first conclusions to which it came in its Report, was that "the present state of the appellate business in your Lordship's House is, in the "opinion of the Committee, satisfactory." But for that conclusion there appears to have been some ground in the forward state of the cases set down for hearing in the last session of Parliament, and the same may be said of the conclusion that the jurisdiction of Her Majesty in Council is highly valued in India and in the Colonies. It is admitted, however, that a large arrear of unheard causes was found to exist before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the years 1870-71, but it is alleged that this arrear was caused chiefly by an unusual number of cases from Bengal, that litigious province, and that there are grounds for expecting that the increase will not be permanent. The Committee then proceed to notice the objections which have been brought against the present appellate system, and which we summarise thus, only premising that, as the summary is drawn from the Committee's summarised statement, we by no means intend it as a precis of all the objections which can justly be made :—

1. That there is no security that two co-ordinate tribunals of final appeal (the House of Lords and the Privy Council) may not arrive at inconsistent or even antagonistic conclusions.

2. That there is no certainty that a sufficient number of legal members of the House of Lords will attend appeals, or that members without legal knowledge will abstain from interfering.

3. That delay is occasioned by the House of Lords not sitting for a large portion of the year.

4. That the present system causes more expense (to suitors) than there would be if there was one Supreme Appellate Tribunal sitting throughout the judicial year, and assisted by a Bar making practice before that tribunal its principal object.

We now come to the practical measures which the Committee recommend for remedying these and other evils. They would have a Judicial Committee constituted which should be at once the Judicial Committee of the House of Lords and of the Privy Council, with power to sit throughout the judicial year and to decide on all Appeals from the Colonies and Dependences (including India), from Admiralty and Prize Courts, and on Appeals and Writs of Error to the House of Lords. It is recommended that this new Committee should consist of the Lord Chancellor, of four salaried members, to be appointed by the Queen, on a salary of £7,000 a year each, and, *ex officio*, all Peers who have been Lord

THE POSTING OF NEWSPAPERS AT BOREE BUNDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, who complains of newspapers posted in the Boree Bunder letter-box being charged double postage is in error as to the reason of the charge. The travelling Post Office was established for the purpose of sorting letters only, and your correspondent, if he will examine the letter-boxes at Boree Bunder and Byculla, will find that they have painted on them the words "For letters only." It has been found necessary to adopt this course, because if newspapers were allowed to be posted in the letter-box, publishers and news agents might take advantage of the permission and swamp the travelling Post Office by posting the whole issue of a paper in the Railway Station letter-box.

Hitherto papers found in those letter-boxes have been made over by the Railway sorters to the nearest Post Office on the line for which they make up a packet, and as this Post Office is out of Bombay the newspapers become liable to additional postage, in other words they are insufficiently paid, and insufficiently paid newspapers cannot be forwarded. I have now arranged to have all newspapers found in the Railway Station letter-boxes in Bombay returned to the Bombay Post Office for disposal.—I have, &c.,

J. MACFARLAN,
Officiating Post Master General.

Post Master General's Camp, 25th October.

KATTYWAR AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your well meaning, judicious, and able leader in your valuable and highly-esteemed journal of the 3rd August last, corroborating and supporting from your own personal experience a great many of my statements contained in my letter on Kattywar affairs, has, there is reason to believe, gone a great way in opening the eyes of the Bombay Government to the affairs of that interesting province, and in making it cautious in not blindly believing what its retiring Agent might report or say against certain gentlemen, labouring under his ill-advised displeasure, but who are otherwise well known in respectable quarters, European and native, for their ability, straightforwardness, and independent spirit, which might, I am sure, have proved their very recommendations under any other statesmanlike and independent regime.

I hope it will gratify you to know that you have been regarded in Kattywar in the light of a protector who has prevented injustice likely to have been perpetrated, though, of course, unintentionally, on the part of the Bombay Government led by one-sided report. I have seen in many instances that those Government officials who are desirous of doing their duty conscientiously and knowing the responsibility, inseparable from the powers they enjoy, of doing justice, always regard an impartial public writer on a subject concerning themselves as not only their honorary helper in their good aim but part and parcel of Government, and feel in their heart greatly obliged to such public writers. But I regret to say that the discussion which has taken place in regard to the affairs of Kattywar has, it is believed, had quite a contrary effect on Colonel Anderson. He has grown more irritable since that time. In the first instance he tried his best to find out in vain the name of the writer of the letter in question. His method of doing this was very strange. He was advised to suspect everyone of the Chiefs, their karbharies and vakils as its author or instigator, and then, I am told, threatened to bring them under the displeasure of his patron (as he himself gives out) a member of the Executive Council, forgetting that Sir Philip Wodehouse is now too long in this presidency to be entirely guided by any one man. In spite of all this he has not of course been able to hit on the proper person, who, I may by the bye say, is beyond his reach. I can only say thus much on this point to Colonel Anderson, and humbly request him, for the sake of justice, not to ruin any person in his grasp, suspecting him as the author. But why should he go so far? Must he not ask himself when alone, whether his own actions and his own friends are not to be thanked for the slight exposure of only a few of the many weaknesses, prejudices, inconsistencies and consequent failings which are said to have characterised his administration in Kattywar?

Mr. Editor, since your having led the way by opening the Kattywar subject, it appears that some have taken heart to throw light, though dim yet, on the Kattywar affairs, more or less, through all the Bombay dailies. So I should not have given you the trouble to insert this letter, had I not been informed, from a reliable source, that Colonel Anderson has showed himself determined to deal a last stroke, with all his might, on some of the unfortunate gentlemen above alluded to.

Everything in the world has at least two sides, and it greatly depends on a gentleman who has to represent it to show fairly and impartially the whole or only a partial surface, dark or light, as he chooses. There is a great danger, as is justly remarked by "Freeman," a correspondent in your contemporary the *Times of India's* column, of partial views being represented to Government by Colonel Anderson.

There is a strong impression that he seems to have divided all the persons, European and native, he has to deal with into two parties. One favourite party, headed by Krishnaji Alvi, and the other including all the rest, from two exceptionally judicious gentlemen, Mr. Jardine and Major Watson, down to a petty vakil of his Court. His eyes are taught to see every thing bright in the first and dark in the second, and he represents as he sees. But such representations sometimes prove ruin and a death-blow to some of the unfortunate party when higher authority becomes a little less discriminating.

It is no secret in well-informed quarters that there is a great deal of discontent at this moment prevailing in Kattywar.

It is a duty of all loyal subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty, to whose knowledge informations of general complaints and grievances come freely from respectable quarters and who are able to give expression to them, to bring them to the notice of Government to enable it to redress them if well founded or to adopt such means as may remove the cause of misunderstanding, and thus to become a means of strengthening the allegiance of the people to Her Majesty's Government and drawing closer the many ties which should bind together the Chiefs of India and the paramount Government.

Want of the knowledge of proper ways and fear of the Political Agents keep back many things which it will be well and beneficial for Government to know. Government is generally guided by the reports of their Political Agents in almost all cases. And when the Political Agent has lost the friendly feelings of, and sympathy with, the Chiefs by their not coinciding rightly or wrongly with his views, and is thus led to feel himself personally insulted, it will very easily occur to you, how he will naturally report against them and how he will treat them.

The avowed promise and intention of our Government here and at home to be "*friendly*" with the native Princes are thus likely to be frustrated and become meaningless in their eyes. This is not good. I cannot forbear quoting here the considerate and judicious words of the *Englishman*, who justly and truly says—

"If our Government is to be in the true sense of the word *friendly* with Native Chiefs, our representatives at their courts must be friendly too. A man who is not capable of gaining that friendship and confidence, and ready to lead instead of *drive* them into reforms and good government, should not be our (mis) representative."

I may assure here all the native Princes of India that the intention of the home as well as local Governments are, there is no doubt, to be friendly with them and to "respect their rights, dignity, and honour," as promised in the gracious proclamation, and to appreciate and reward all their endeavours towards the welfare of their subjects without weakening their powers.

It will naturally be said that Colonel Anderson is going home and most probably never to resume his office, and so why should we trouble ourselves about him now? But there are reasons for doing so. Colonel Anderson and his protégés give both parties to understand, it is said, that he would be able to do more effectively, at this time, what he has been trying in vain to effect heretofore, especially because he feels sure to be considered impartial by Government as he is retiring. They all believe in this reasoning and dread him consequently the much more. I am extremely sorry to tell you that it is men of acknowledged probity and ability who are likely to be the worst sufferers, if I am rightly informed.

The Chiefs and their karbharies feel themselves at a great disadvantage and more unfortunate as the so-called political policy of Government does not allow them to know what is said against them, and then to offer their explanations on various subjects which they have reasons to believe are many times grossly magnified, if not misrepresented. They find themselves in still worse position when they see that their good intentions, anxious desires and endeavours to meet the wishes of the British Government are regularly kept back from the notice of Government. Nothing is more dear, I am assured, to them than to carry out all just and reasonable suggestions and wishes of Government, and thereby earn their good-will. This desire or rather weakness as it has now proved is well-known to the Political Agent, who is believed never to have failed to take advantage of it by telling them that he would report unfavourably to the Bombay Government about them.

The police question has given, it is understood, a fresh cause to Colonel Anderson to carry his threats into action. Government, as you know, has very wisely rejected the scheme urged by Colonel Anderson. Government must be well aware of the antagonistic feelings unmistakeably indicated on various occasions by Colonel Anderson and the Chiefs against each other, and yet it entrusted him to consult the wishes of the Chiefs on the great police question. The result was as could have been easily augured. There took place fresh misunderstanding and discontent. The farce, I am told, played on such occasions are incredible; but one part of it is very serious and injurious.

It is an impression of the majority of the members who generally constitute such meetings that the speakers in it, whoever they may be, are sure to be reported against. Is it just, Sir, to attribute all the blame to a spokesman of a jury whose verdict proved contrary to what one wanted to have?

When one learns all these things coupled with the influence the Political Agent is understood to give many to understand, he exercises over an honourable member of the Executive Council personally and through one Doctor, "a sound bridge," he is surely not to fail to perceive the real and anticipated misery of the Chiefs and their karbharies. And especially when in defiance of the most powerful and independent Bombay community comprising Europans and natives, the same member is supposed to have supported formerly and to do now what affect their serious interests in the notorious municipal matters; and a partial announcement as to the would-be Municipal Commissioner's appointment is regarded as throwing a strong light on several of the Legislative Council's late debates carried on publicly, you will easily imagine what must be the condition of the Political Department in which everything is done with studied secrecy without giving to the accused the commonest privilege of being heard.

Whether Colonel Anderson has actually done what he is reported to have threatened to do, no one can be in a position to know except Government, but it is confidently hoped that Sir Philip Wodehouse will surely not allow anybody to be accused behind his back, and much less be condemned, without the matter being well weighed, if not explained and heard of.

You will observe that I do not wish to touch on any one of so many individual complaints one travelling in Kattywar always hears from respectable quarters. What I wish to bring to light are only such matters as affect a majority of the people and which create general discontent and distress, to prevent which by all means is the avowed policy of our blessed sovereign the Queen and her karbharies.

I beg to close this by quoting only one or two specimens of many very recent proceedings of Colonel Anderson in order to show that my general assertions are not groundless.

The able civilian Bhownuggur administrator, Mr. Percival, was said to have promised a donation to the Mayo Memorial Funds on behalf of the State. Embracing this opportunity Colonel Anderson made a report against the gentleman's unauthorized step. Somehow or other the fact of Colonel Anderson's having loaned to an individual a sum of about Rs. 2,00,000 from the Gondul State treasury under his management without even the knowledge of either public or Government, has in the meantime, it is rumoured, come to the notice of Government. The Bombay Government has asked the Political Agent to account for it. Thus he has uncautiously brought himself into a difficulty, be the consequences what they may. But is not this sufficient to show that the same thing done by himself or his party is viewed in a quite different colour from that which he represents it when it is alleged to have been done by another party and that even as able a party if not a better one.

This will easily illustrate how the actions and proceedings of the poor weak Chiefs and their karbharies must have been represented by such a responsible officer who regards them as his antagonists and sees them with prejudicial eyes; and how miserable must be the conditions and sufferings of those who are apt to be condemned unheard by the Government on the strength of the report of its Agent. The innumerable complaints and sufferings of only one State, that of Gondul, during Colonel Anderson's administration are quite sufficient to convince any one of the miseries the noble personages in Kattywar are liable to experience by the wrath and unfavourable report of the Political Agent. What would you and your readers think of a judge, who, on the eve of his departure, takes up some civil cases, setting aside the most usual and long-established practice of hearing the cases by numerical order, hastily decides them in spite of one of the parties urging on his notice that he is not prepared so suddenly to proceed in the case and requesting an extension of time?

But this is actually the case I hear in Kattywar at present.

The well known Jamnabai Gondul suit of 6,00,000, kories, an old debt of fifty years standing, was remanded by the Bombay Government after rejecting half the amount of interest, as unjust on the very first sight of it, for full investigation. Colonel Anderson fixed 25th September last for hearing it and informed the unfortunate Gondul Queen a very few days before to send her representative. She humbly asked for delay, as the person who knows all about the suit was very sick, but to no effect. I hear she has telegraphed to the Bombay Government to order the Political Agent to give her a few days time. But I fear the usual practice of referring all things to the Agent would come in the way, and the answer to her request would reach her too late to be of any use, if it be ever given.

I just now hear that the Polical Agent has issued an order to Captain Philips, the Special Assistant Political Agent at Gondal, a fit tool of power, to interfere in all even strictly private affairs of the unfortunate Queen, and has thus degraded her in the eyes of the whole province. Her pitiable grievances are so numerous that even naming them will form a letter itself, so I beg at present to stop and subscribe myself

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Bombay, Oct., 1872.

SONGS AFTER SUNSET—No. 8.

I read the papers day by day;
I eat of Bapty's bread;
I go to see them foot-ball play
By "Glorious" Tennent led;
I muse with "Knight on endless woe,"
And think of G. F. Train;
But everything is Dead Sea fruit
I've "Cotton on the brain."

In olden days at Liverpool
I learned to classify,
To finger Scinde and Hinganghaut
And Dhollerah to try:
I dreamt of Oomras and Ginned Broach
And Dharwar thought so white,
I murmured "yes—good fair to good"
When others said "good night."

I left a wife and child at home
'Tis years since last we met,
And eyes that should be bright and glad
Are very often wet;
Perhaps I made a great mistake
For we may meet no more,
Ah yes, that's true, but then I should
Have thought of that before.

I know I care for little now
Save Reuter's yellow chits,
And when they wire me "cotton down"
I feel like having fits.
I cannot think what Government
Can want to hold Durbars,
When Cotton's weak in Liverpool
And dull in the Bazars.

I used to be religious
And love my Sunday's calm,
But now I don't allow such things
To do my prospects harm:
And if I get a telegram
To buy five hundred bales,
Well—I don't keep it till Monday
For fear of missing sales.

I never go to service now,
I find it all in vain
To follow prayers or minister
With "Cotton on the brain."
And I like to write my letters
On that still and quiet day,
For, I take it, that's the reason
That the mail leaves on Monday.

I'd like to be an amateur
But haven't got the time,
To join them in their pleasant task
Of learning "Miriam's crime."
I wonder what she did, poor thing,
False pack her goods, I fear—
For that's about the biggest crime
That I'm aware of here.

They talk of taxing rice and ghee,
Why not?—I do not care
But put a tax on cotton bales!
Jerusalem—Beware!
They say there's want in Khandeish
I'd like to help indeed,
But cotton's down to seven pence
And horses cost to feed.

I mean to ask the Viceroy
To make a short decree,
That all cotton shipped in future
Shall by Europeans be.
I dread to think where we shall be
If this year comes again,
We really must find out a cure
For "Cotton on the brain."

THE LATE POONA RACE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is with the greatest pleasure I have perused the letters of you correspondents "Wasp," "Scorpion," and "Bumble Bee" in your issues dated 16th and 22nd instant, respectively, and I can confidently state that the opinions therein expressed are heartily participated in by every "gentleman owner" who was running horses at the last Poona race meeting. "Wasp's" remarks regarding the "system of handicapping" and "the steeple-chase" are particularly *apropos*, and it is to be hoped that before the next "monsoon" some radical changes in the "cabinet" will take place, otherwise I know of several owners who will refuse to assist at the next "grand annual benefit for distressed dealers."

25th October. "ON THE SQUARE."

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was only yesterday my attention was drawn to a letter, which appeared in your issue of the 16th instant, signed "W. A. S. P."

However much I might feel disposed to treat the letter with the contempt it unquestionably deserves, I have resolved to notice it for reasons which will be apparent from the sequel.

I have been Honorary Secretary to the Poona Races for several years, not that I am efficient at the work, or that I like the post, but simply because no one else could be found to undertake such an irksome, thankless office. For years I have carried on the work, and, as far as I am aware, no one connected with the turf has ever had reason to complain of the arrangements made for each successive race meeting, excepting the four letter author of the production in question.

After the meeting of 1871, and again now, has he chosen to attack the stewards and secretary in the most virulent manner; had he kept to points of public import, and brought truth to back his opinions, then he might have laid the flattering unction to his soul that he was coming out a public benefactor, and no one would, I think, have taken the trouble to undeceive him. But when, instead of confining himself to such matters, he deals in personalities, and is not a bit particular as to facts, it is time to clip his tiny wings a bit.

It is not what this wasp actually says, that is so pestilent, but what he infers; such broad insinuations even would do no possible honour were they to go no further than Poona or even the Bombay Presidency, but when it is borne in mind that the *Bombay Gazette* is read in every town and station throughout the whole of India, I deem it advisable to come forward and contradict most emphatically the many (mis) statements this four letter aspirant to literary fame has been foolish enough to publish.

1. The race course was never closed but when absolutely necessary.

2. The handicaps were always made (except on one occasion) in a full meeting of the stewards called for the purpose. The one occasion referred to, one of the stewards, totally disinterested, drew up the handicap, which was circulated before publication, and approved of by the majority of the stewards.

3. The secretary *did not* postpone the race day on his own authority. I suppose "Wasp" will not allow that the public (apart from the owners of race horses) has a right to have its interests attended to in the very least. Torrents of rain falling up to 1 p.m. justified the stewards in the action they took.

4. The two horses referred to by "Wasp," viz, Maharaj and Silver tail, are *bona fide* the property of different owners. Should "Wasp" have proof to the contrary, instead of carping about the infringement of rules, he should produce it. No infringement of any rule has taken place, unless "Wasp" can prove that a lie has been written, in other words that His Highness Aga Khan's written declaration is false.

5. "Wasp's" final buz about the steeple chase is simply absurd. If he be the owner of a crack chaser, why on earth didn't he write *before* about these things? If he be also an owner of race-horses, he had the draft of the proposed prospectus sent him long before its publication by direction of those stewards who took an interest in the meeting, and without whom, let me tell "Wasp," there would probably have been no races at all.

The terms of the (so tardily advertised) steeple chase are obvious, and I should say require written explanation or comment; without such highly proper restrictions the public would turn out and probably see one horse cantering over the course for their money.—Yours, &c.,

HUME HENDERSON,
Honorary Secretary, Poona Races.

Poona Districts, October 1872.

BOMBAY.

RAJCOTE.—A correspondent states that fever is at present seriously raging at Rajcote.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR TO GOVERNMENT.—Mr. Venayek Wasoodew, Oriental Translator to Government, returned to Bombay on Friday last.

HOUSE-TAX AT BROACH.—A short time ago the Broach Association petitioned the local Government, praying the abolition of the house-tax, but the request has not been complied with.

THE JAM OF NOWANUGGUR AND THE NAWAB OF JOONAGHUR.—A Kattywar correspondent informs us that it is certain that the Jam of Nowanuggur and the Nawab of Joonaghur will be present during the visit of the Viceroy of India to this city.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—On Friday night the roof of a house, situated on the verge of the Esplanade Road, belonging to a Parsee, and occupied by shoemakers, fell in. Two men were slightly injured. They were removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE RECENT FLOODS IN KHANDEISH AND GUJERAT.—A meeting of the principal native residents of Bassein was held the other day, when Rs. 300 were subscribed with the object of giving relief to the sufferers by the recent floods in Khandeish and Gujerat.

A NOTED THIEF.—On Saturday one Jackie Enas, a noted thief, was sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to three months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of being found between sun-set and sun-rise loitering in a public place, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself.

THEFT.—In the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, a man named Oomer Futtey Khan, who had been several times in jail before, was convicted of stealing a five seer weight belonging to one Dawoodbhoy Cumrudeen, and sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE JOINT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE BHOWNUGGUR STATE.—We learn that Mr. Gowreeshunker Oodeyshunker, Prime Minister to the late Raja of Bhownugur, and at present Joint Administrator of the Bhownuggur State, is to be present during the visit of H. E. the Viceroy in Bombay.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A Parsee woman, residing in the Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, jumped into a well on Saturday morning with the object of committing suicide, but fortunately, by the prompt assistance rendered by some of the neighbouring people, she was taken out alive.

FIRE.—On Saturday morning about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in a cadjan shed, situated at Dhore gully, Kurruck Road. By the combined exertions of the police and some of the townspeople the fire was soon extinguished. It is supposed that the fire originated by some one throwing from a neighbouring house a lighted bedee out of the window on to the roof of the shed.

A LATE SOLICITOR SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.—Edward Elliott, whose name was some time ago struck off the roll of Solicitors, was on Saturday charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Constable Longden, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

A CURIOUS STORY FROM BARODA.—A native contemporary has received a curious piece of news from Baroda. It is said that a Brahmin astrologer had given out to the Maharaja Gaekwar that his Ranee would give birth to a son. The Gaekwar had much faith in the Brahmin, and he told him that if the Ranee gave birth to a son he would grant him a jaghire. When the Brahmin learnt that the Ranee gave birth to a daughter, he suddenly left Baroda, leaving his property behind him, for fear of being punished by the Gaekwar.

ANOTHER ADDRESS TO MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—In connection with the discharge of his duties as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, says the *Bombay Summachar*, has just received an address from the inhabitants of Ahmedabad similar to the addresses presented to that gentleman by the people of Bombay and other places. The address from Ahmedabad is accompanied with a letter from the Nuggursett, who was selected to forward it to Mr. Byramjee. It is signed by the Nuggursett as well as by the influential and leading portion of the community, and by a large number of the inhabitants. Mr. Byramjee has sent an appropriate reply to it.

MR. SCOTT, who arrived by the s.s. Walamo, has assumed charge of his appointment as Manager and Chief Engineer of the Bombay Gas Company, in the place of Mr. C. Gandon, proceeded to England.—*Argus.*

SOON after the arrival of Sir Philip Wodehouse in Bombay at the beginning of November, the first thing which will engage his attention will be the inspection of all Government offices in this city, with a view to their proper location in the several buildings owned by Government.—*Ibid.*

WE understand that the Government of Bombay have sanctioned the continuance of the offices of the Accountant-General and the Collector of Bombay in their present premises in the Elphinstone Circle, at a monthly rental of Rs. 1,500 each, after the 31st December next, on which date the present lease of those buildings expires.—*Ibid.*

As the lease of the building occupied by the Post Master-General, Bombay, expires on the 31st instant, and as the new building is not yet ready, the Government of Bombay, it is stated, have sanctioned that the present building should be occupied till the end of November next, at the existing rental of Rs. 2,000 per month.—*Ibid.*

THE SUNKERSETT STATUE.—We understand that the Architectural Engineer has reported on the site for the Honerable Juggonath Sunkersett statue. It will be in the centre of the vestibule leading to the Durbar Room below the sky-light. The work will be undertaken immediately, the Government having sanctioned the arrangement.—*Ibid.*

THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.—We hear that the Money Order Agency in connection with our Post Office is doing good work. Within the last three weeks nearly Rs. 16,000 were remitted to England. When it comes into full operation, Government will no doubt be greatly profited. People who have to remit small sums to England will find it very convenient to have recourse to this Agency. It bids fair to become popular. But we should suggest the advisability of translating the rules of this new system into the Vernaculars, and circulating them among our native traders, &c. When they know its details, they will avail themselves of its advantages. As yet the major portion of the people have no knowledge of the regulations of the office.—*Ibid.*

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—Poona is now just beginning to feel the first arrival of the cold season, as the mornings here are quite chilly and bracing, the evenings too are cool and comfortable, although the mid-day and afternoons are close and warm, but not oppressively so. The thermometer ranges between 65° and 74°. We had a beautiful fall of rain a night or two ago, but there appear to be no more indications of a repetition of the same. We are all tolerably healthy here, and shall probably continue so if favored by this truly beautiful weather.—*Poona Observer*, Oct. 26.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE SNOWDON, 661 tons, Captain R. Goodsall, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE SHIP IRON KING, 871 tons, Captain J. F. Cunningham, will sail to-day in ballast for Calcutta.

THE S.S. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Vingorla.—Lieutenant M. Cust. For Goa.—Mr. J. Lopes, Mr. J. M. de Bretto, and twenty deck passengers for different ports.

THE S.S. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed on the 26th instant for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Major Bonus, Mrs. Burt and boy, and Mr. A. Davidson. For Bussorah.—Mrs. Arroon, Mrs. Malvee Abdool Zullur. For Bushire.—Mr. Baltazar, and thirty-eight deck passengers for different ports.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S CO'S S.S. VESTA, 1,185 tons, Captain M. Lombardich, which arrived on the 25th instant from Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo:—From Trieste.—5 cases hardware, 1 case medicine, 1 case crucible, 11 cases woollenware, 2 cases glassware, 17 casks beer, 39 cases beads, 75 packages paints, 33 cases wire, 24 bales paper, 11 bales twist, 8 cases china ware, 20 bales pieces goods, 2 cases varnish, 4 cases ironware, 2 cases silkware, 1 case liquor, 3 cases matches, 5 baskets potatoes, and 2 cases minerals. From Aden.—47 packages varnish, 2 cases paints, 3 bundles mother o' pearl shells, 160 bags almonds, 23 packages aloes, and 2 horses. From Odessa.—25 cases candles. From Constantinople.—3 cases glass, and 4 cases merchandise. From Port Said.—9 cases pistachios. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. A. C. Gumpert & Co.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE KHEDIVE AND THE ARAL.

THE report of the committee appointed to enquire into the circumstances attending the collision between the steam-ships Khedive and Aral is published in yesterday's *Calcutta Gazette*. Mr. C. Miller, Police Magistrate, and Captain Baker, Officiating Prosecutor of Pilots, who formed the Court of Enquiry, reported at the end of August that they had examined all available witnesses, but that the evidence given was so conflicting that they were unable to come to any satisfactory decision, or to offer any conclusive opinion until they could obtain further evidence from some of the people of the Khedive, particularly the officer on the bridge, and the engineer on duty in the engine-room. At the same time, they expressed their readiness to report on the evidence before them, if desired, and the report was consequently made, subject to modifications on receipt of further evidence. Mr. Bullen Smith and Mr. Duff Brooe, who were requested by the Lieutenant-Governor to sit with the Committee as informal assessors, and in the capacity of *amici curiæ* to assist with their advice and opinion, have expressed their concurrence in the conclusions arrived at in the report.

The Lieutenant-Governor, in his resolution on the report, considers that, under the circumstances, the Khedive was wrong in going down the river with the tide at a greater speed than was necessary to keep her under control—and, on the other hand, that the Aral was not sufficiently vigilant. "The only way," His Honour adds, "of coming to a final conclusion, will be to try the Pilot of the Khedive on a charge of proceeding down the river at an imprudently high speed; and the Assistant Harbour Master, or whoever is responsible for the Aral, for not exercising sufficient vigilance to keep out of the way of the Khedive, which was known to be about to turn out of her moorings." As the Khedive does not return till the middle of January, further enquiry is deferred until that time;—meanwhile, "looking to Mr. Yate's previous high character and the difficulty of the case," he has been permitted to return to duty. The Lieutenant-Governor further requests that the resolution of the Port Commissioners alluded to in the report may be added to the Pilot Rules, together with the suggestion made by the committee in the eighth paragraph of their report. And Assistant Harbour Masters and Pilots are to be strictly warned not to take the P. and O. and Messageries steamers down the tide with greater speed than is actually necessary.—*Englishman.*

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		OCT.—NOV.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
8 58 m	3 9	Monday..... 28	2 32 m	2 8
9 26 a	2 9		3 21 a	3 6
9 37 m	4 2	Tuesday..... 29	3 27 m	3 1
10 5 a	4 2		3 52 a	4 8
10 6 m	4 7	Wednesday ... 30	4 7 m	3 9
10 39 a	5 7		4 19 a	5 8
10 35 m	4 9	Thursday 31	4 42 m	4 5
11 13 a	6 4		4 48 a	6 6
11 4 m	5 1	Friday 1	5 15 m	4 6
11 51 a	6 10		5 21 a	7 5
11 36 m	5 3	Saturday..... 2	5 50 m	4 4
.....	.....		5 54 a	8 1
0 27 m	7 1	Sunday 3	6 24 m	4 1
0 6 a	5 4		6 29 a	8 4

Moon.—New, 1st, 10h. 18m. a.m.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. PESHAWUR, 3,782 tons and 600 h.p., Captain C. A. White, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Oliver, two children, infant, and European female servant.
Mr. E. O'Brien's two children and European female servant.
Mrs. Hendon and infant.
Mrs. Miley.
Mrs. Lucas and three infants.
Mr. Joseph Robinson.
Major-General and Mrs. de Saussmarez and two native female servants.
Captain de Saussmarez.
Mrs. Woodward, two infants and ayah.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. James Hills and native male servant.
Mr. A. Hills.
Dr. A. E. Sharpley.

FOR VENICE.

Mr. J. Fry.
Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Wahab.
Mrs. Wilkins.
Lieut.-Colonel Collier.
Mr. Grey.
Lieut.-Colonel G. R. Roberts.

AT a social party, where humorous definitions was one of the games in the evening, the question was put: "What is religion?" "Religion," replied one of the party, more famous as a man of business than a wit, "is an insurance against fire in the next world, for which honesty is the best policy."

FROM some curious official documents just published, a contemporary finds that Napoleon the Third had more money coined during his reign than the six Governments preceding him. The total in the former case being—silver, 4,457,585,354frcs.; gold, 1,613,572,080frcs.; and in the latter—silver, 5,095,378,882frcs.; and gold, 7,765,633,800frcs.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor for making laws and regulations met at Poona on Tuesday, the 15th inst. There were present:—

His Excellency the Hon. Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K. C. B., Governor of Bombay, presiding.

His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K. C. B.
The Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker.
The Hon. A. Rogers.
The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General.
The Hon. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, C. S. I.
The Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy.
The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I.
The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft.
The Hon. J. A. Forbes.
The Hon. Narayen Vasudeojee.
The Hon. J. K. Bythell.
The Hon. Gunputrao Tatya Sahib Putwurdhun.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy took the oaths of office and made the declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty.

THE THIRD READING OF THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

His Excellency the President—Before proceeding to the business of the day, I would call the attention of the Council to two petitions which we have received regarding the Municipal Bill since our last sitting. Shortly after the last meeting of Council a memorial was sent to the Government from the Rate-payers Association of Bombay. We also have more recently received a memorial signed by several inhabitants of Bombay. With reference to this memorial, the Secretary will read a communication which has reached him this morning.

Mr. Nugent (Acting Under-Secretary to Government) read a letter which had been received from certain persons, stating that they had signed the latter-mentioned memorial through misrepresentations.

His Excellency the President—We have also received a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce. These petitions will lie on the table for the consideration of the members of the Council, and we can proceed with the list of business appointed for this day's sitting.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—Sir,—It does not ordinarily happen, when a bill has reached the stage of progress to which this Municipal Bill has advanced, that the member in charge of it, and upon whom devolves the duty of moving the third reading, is called upon to make any lengthy observations either with reference to the principles or the more prominent details of a measure which has been so far considered by the Council. But there are special circumstances connected with this bill which, perhaps, render it necessary that I should, to a certain extent, deviate from the usual practice, and make a few preliminary remarks which otherwise I should not have been disposed to make, as the Council has already so fully discussed and deliberated upon every section of the bill as it now stands. The proposed legislative enactment is so important and comprehensive, deals with so many subjects of material consequence to the future well-being of one of the most populous cities in Her Majesty's dominions, affects so many interests, and has excited so much attention and has called forth such an accumulation of hostile but discordant opinions, that it may be well, before we proceed further, to review some of the principal objections which have been taken to it, and to examine whether they are reasonable and rest upon any solid foundation. This is the more necessary, because the exigencies of the situation have compelled us to proceed with the consideration of the details of this bill before receiving the full expressions of the opinions of the different sections of the community who will come under the operation of the bill. These opinions have found utterance in the various memorials and petitions which have been received by Government since the second reading of the bill, and also in the leading articles and correspondence of the public journals published in the English or native languages. There have also been meetings of the Bench of Justices, of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Bombay Association, at which resolutions have been passed and speeches made, indicative of dissatisfaction at particular portions of the bill, and of the insufficiency of the measure as a whole, and I have also received several unofficial communications on the subject. I in no way regret the rigorous criticism to which the bill has been subjected by and out of this Council—in fact, I invited this criticism, and I trust that it has had a beneficial effect in modifying many of the details of the bill, and in improving its form and shape. Fortunately, in the new members who have been added to the Council since the first introduction of the bill, the public have found excellent exponents of the popular sentiments entertained by different classes of the citizens with respect to the measure, so that most of the objections put forth in the various petitions, representations, and memorials which have reached the Council, have been raised and discussed both in the Select Committee and by the Council itself when considering the bill in detail, and alterations have been made in the direction indicated by many of the objectors. Apparently we have not satisfied the extreme views entertained by any of the sections of the opposition who hold conflicting and irreconcilable opinions upon many points, but we have made numerous and liberal concessions to each class of opponents, and have only resisted where it would seem clear that the interests of the entire community would suffer if further concessions were made. We are even now prepared, with respect to the qualification of representatives, the supplementary rate, and other matters which I shall hereafter mention, to make further alterations to remove some of the objections which we consider to have most weight, and I think we are not open to the charge of undue obstinacy which has been preferred against the local Government and against myself especially. Now to turn to the particular objections. First comes the Chamber of Commerce. Their main objection is to the duty upon cotton, and to the imposition of additional burdens upon the trade of the place. Although the arguments advanced in the debates in the Chamber have not convinced me that Transit Duties under certain exceptional circumstances, and with certain limitations, are not a legitimate source of taxation to meet such an exigency as has arisen, in consequence of the insufficiency of the municipal income to provide for the urgent wants of the town, or that the imposition of a small duty of 1¼d. per ton would, under the peculiar circumstances of the trade, have any appreciable effect upon it, or that the dealers in the article would not receive ample compensation in consequence of the abolition of all inland transit duties, which has been already carried out, and in the other benefits now enjoyed by the trade, yet I regret to state that a communication has been received from the Viceroy, which H. E. the President will mention hereafter, which renders it inexpedient that we should persist in including cotton in the list of dutiable articles, and it has therefore been resolved, with great reluctance, on my part I must admit, to omit this commodity from the schedule of Town Duties. In deference to the views of superior authority, therefore, the part of the bill to which the Chamber of Commerce so much objects will disappear. The next objection which I am about to notice, appears to me to carry with it its own refutation, and to be altogether unreasonable. It was brought prominently forward at the meeting of the Bench of Justices in a sensational speech made by a distinguished member of an eminent firm of solicitors, and, to my surprise, has found support in some of the organs of public opinion. It is that it will be an insult to the citizens of Bombay if the members of the Town Council are placed under the same special laws and restrictions which are now applicable to all the public servants of the Crown. As these gentlemen are to be entrusted with important public functions, and to be invested with considerable powers over the rest of the community, and as they are to be remunerated for the performance of their duties, there would seem to be *prima facie* no reason why they should be placed in a different position to other public servants, or granted an immunity which the highest executive or judicial authorities in the land cannot claim; and it seems preposterous to call it an insult to the gentlemen who may find seats in the Town Council, that they should be placed in the same position in this respect as the members of this Council and as all judges and magistrates and other official magnates throughout the empire. The clamour which has been raised on this account recalls to my mind a scene I once witnessed from the visitors' gallery in the House of Commons, in one of the debates which took place with respect to the Acts passed in 1860 or 1861 with reference to India. It was proposed by some member that the restrictions upon trading and the receiving of presents, which had been placed on the Covenanted Servants of the East India Company, should be removed. To this it was answered, that the removal of these restrictions would give facilities for corruption and other malpractices, and the statement was received with a cheer from the whole House, and the proposal was at once negatived. I trust that any motion which may be made in this Council to free the members of the Town Council to be created by this bill from the restrictions imposed on all public servants, and which are necessary for the future well-being of the community, will meet with a similar reception here. I next come to the two most prominent objections which find a place, not only in the memorials from the Ratepayers and the Bombay Associations, but also in the petition from the assembly of citizens which was held at Sunkersett House. I mean the general mistrust of the Corporation shewn in the scheme of administration fixed in the bill, and the inadequacy of the powers given to the Town Council. Both these charges have been made and met in this Council, and, it appears to me, are founded on a misconception of the real character of the measure and a want of sufficient acquaintance with the details of the bill. The extent of the powers given to the Town Council are shown by one of the papers which lie upon the table. It exhibits clearly the different matters in which the Town Council is empowered to contest

MHOW RACES.—1872.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24TH.

THE SELLING STAKES.—Rs. 200 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 30. 9 stone 7lbs. each. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners, once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., thrice or oftener 1 stone. The winner to be sold for Rs. 1,500, if for Rs. 1,000 allowed 7 lbs., if for Rs. 500 allowed 1 stone. For all horses. Six allowances allowed. ½ mile.

	st. lb.	
Major Crosbie's ..... b ass gel Pretender	10	4 Mr. Gaye ... 1
Dr. Anderson's ..... c a g King's Own (late Cornet)	9	11 W. Brewtey. 2
Mr. Davison's ..... br ass gel Kinglake.	8	0 3

THE GALLOWAY RACE.—Rs. 300 from the fund. For all galloways. Weight for age and inches. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners 7 lbs. extra. Entrance on 1st Sept. Rs. 50, on 15th Oct. Rs. 100, and a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. 1 mile.

	st. lb.	
Major Crosbie's ..... g a h Bijou	9	4 Blackburn... 1
Mr. Herbert's ..... g a g Fahrstache	8	9 Brewtey 2
Mr. Davison's ..... b a g Bantam	9	10 Mr. Gaye ... 3

THE NAWAB OF JOWRAH'S PURSE.—Rs. 500. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners, once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winner of the Derby 5 lbs. extra in addition to other penalties. Entrance on 15th July Rs. 50, on 1st Sept. Rs. 100, on 15th October Rs. 200, and a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. 2 miles.

	st. lb.	
Mr. Beale's ..... ch a h Romulus	9	13 Mr. Sullivan. 1
Major Blundell's ..... ch a h Trumpeter	9	6 Mr. Gaye ... 2
Aga Mocchool Shah's ..... g a h Silvertail	9	13 Brewtey 3

CHALLENGE CUP, 15TH HUSSARS.—Presented by Lieut. Wilson, late 15th Hussars. Value Rs. 1,000, with Rs. 200 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50. Rs. 30 forfeit. For horses which have been in the possession of officers previous to Sept. 1st in each year. 4 years old nine stone eight, 5 ten stone two, 6 and aged ten stone seven. Australians two stone extra, English horses two stone eight extra. A winner once 7 lbs. extra, twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. 1½ miles.

	st. lb.	
Mr. Davison's ..... b a h Damascus	11	10 Owner 1
Mr. Healy's ..... ch a h Viscount	11	3 Mr. Bennell 2
Lt.-Col. Swinley's ..... b a h Mindsel	9	13 Middleton ... 0
Mr. Cookson's ..... b a h Red Rover	10	7 0

PONY RACE.—Handicap. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50 p. p. ½ mile.

	st. lb.	
Major Crosbie's ..... g a p Little Charlie ...	9	9 Mr. Gaye 1
Aga Mocchool Shah's. g a p Arab Spirit. ...	8	9 Brewtey 2
Mr. Moore's ..... ch ch p Sweetie	9	2 Mr. Bennell 3
Mr. Davison's ..... g a p Jackal.	8	8 Blackburn ... 0

Silvertail cut up awful bad, and to add to the excitement, Romulus beat Trumpeter by a head. For the Galloways Blackburn went the wrong side of sundry posts and walked in. The rider of Saltstache went the proper course at his leisure and claimed the race. Poney race run in the dark. Arab Spirit beaten by a length.

THE VICEREGAL PROGRESS.

LAHORE, 20TH OCTOBER.

As I have already informed you by telegraph, the Viceroy arrived here on Saturday at 7-30 A.M., having spent the night in the train after leaving Umritsar. His Lordship left Umballa by special train at 11 o'clock on the night of the 7th instant,—the Lieutenant-Governor having waited early in the evening at Lahore in order to receive the Viceroy on his arrival at that place. At daybreak on the 18th, the Viceregal party left the special train, which had been drawn up at Loodiana during the night, and drove across the dry bed of the Sutlej in dak gharries to Phillour. The Viceroy was escorted by a detachment of the Punjab mounted police. At Phillour a special train was in waiting, and after a run of two hours the party arrived at Umritsar. A guard-of-honor of the 58th Regiment was drawn up on the platform of the railway station to receive the Viceroy, who at once drove to Major-General Taylor's (the Commissioner's) house. The Viceroy passed a busy day in visiting the different places of interest in and about the city, amongst others the Town Hall and Government College, and the Missionary School. He also visited the Fort, and afterwards drove through the cantonments.

At Lahore His Excellency was met on the railway platform by the Lieutenant-Governor, his personal staff, and a number of civil and military officers, besides many native gentlemen. A guard-of-honor of H. M.'s 57th Regiment was also drawn up to receive him, and a royal salute was fired from a battery of artillery, posted outside the railway station, as he left the railway carriage. Before proceeding to Government House His Excellency and party drove round the city, and returned to the Lieutenant-Governor's by the mall or Anarkullee entrance. The road approaching the Lieutenant-Governor's was lined on each side by the troops of the Meean Meer garrison and the 4th Punjab Infantry. At the chief entrance to Government House, the Lahore foot volunteers were drawn up as a guard-of-honour to receive His Excellency. The Viceroy occupied the afternoon in receiving and returning the private visits of the Rajahs of Kuppoorthulla and Fureedkote, and in visiting the Government College and the Missionary School. A drive to the Shalimar Gardens in the evening closed the day's proceedings. Early this morning His Lordship rode through the city, entering it by the Delhi Gate and visiting the Fort. He afterwards visited the Mayo Hospital, and in the evening drove out to Meean Meer to see the cantonments. Some good result may possibly be looked for in the Viceroy's visit to Meean Meer, which has lately suffered so severely from cholera, and which continues to exist as a garrison for European troops notwithstanding the many objections that are urged against it in regard to its liability to epidemics of the worst kind, and its general unsuitableness as a military station. The experiments of the past few years in this cantonment have almost unquestionably demonstrated that, even with a superior system of sanitation, it will still be subject to dangerous malarial conditions, and the only one remedy therefore that remains, is to abandon it altogether as unfit for the habitation of the European soldier.

The progress in the reconstruction of the break in the Sutlej bridge seems to be slow. It is said that the current is still so strong that it is almost impossible to carry on the work; and on the other hand, there is a general outcry against the delay caused by the non-arrival of the necessary iron and permanent way material from England. There is no doubt that as long as such a break exists, the pecuniary loss involved to the traffic of the line must be very great.

His Excellency leaves for Ferozepore to-morrow afternoon. It is reported, with what truth I know not, that one or two cases of cholera have recently occurred there.—*Pioneer.*

DUGSHAI, 12TH OCTOBER.—It may be interesting to "W.," the weather-wise (if that is what W. stands for), to know that last night was a stormy one here, more so I should say at Simla and in the interior. We had a little rain here with thunder and lightning, but the bulk of the thunderstorm was more over the Chuwur range, which lies between this and the great snowy-range, and is over 12,000 feet high. The summit of this grand mountain is now white with snow, for the first time since last May. The weather has been threatening to change for several days, and this is, I suppose, the disturbance which "W.'s" chart shows as likely to occur in this direction on the 26th next. But, as Dr. Johnson says, "Sir, let us not talk about the weather," and I proceed to more important matters.

We have had the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief both together on a visit to Dugshai. The place was never, I suppose, so honoured before; and perhaps never will be again. The Commander-in-Chief arrived from Subathoo at sunset on Sunday last.

The Viceroy arrived at 3 P.M. the next day, having left Simla in the morning. His Excellency was off immediately, without resting after his 40 miles' ride, to inspect the whole station, and with the Commander-in-Chief and his staff visited the military prison and barracks. Both Excellencies with their respective staffs, dined at the Mess of the 55th K. L. I., when "covers," as the [saying is (though I did not see any), were laid for about forty. It was "a gay and festive" scene, for the mess-room is a very fine one, and the walls are covered with a very interesting collection of horns and antlers, worthy of Gordon Cumming's museum. H.E. the Viceroy seemed much struck with the fine show of heads of spotted-deer or chrestal, sambhur, and ibex, which the officers of the 55th have bagged in the neighbouring Terai, or in the more distant hunting grounds of Cashmere and Ladak. At half-past nine, the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief left the dinner table for the school-room of the regiment, wilfully bent upon hearing the "Readings, &c., which were then beginning. Fancy an ancient Roman girding up his loins at that period of a banquet to go out on a cold night over dusty roads to attend a soldier's entertainment and hear the children of the 85th Legion sing, *Integer vitoe* or *Nunc est bibendum*, till midnight!

I believe both the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief were much pleased with the entertainment, and the latter was especially pleased with the singing and personal appearance of the school children. This too in spite of the absence of some bandsmen, who took offence at some other bandsmen being engaged, and who "went galumphing back," not at all like "Beamish boys," and so there were no choruses. The Viceroy complimented Mr. French, the schoolmaster, however, on the success of the entertainment; and the Commander-in-Chief was too much pleased with the children to miss the choruses.—*Delhi Gazette.*

GOLD AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.—The Californians are about to fish for gold from the sea, and a large diving bell is now being constructed in San Francisco for that purpose. It appears that the shores of Gold Bluff, on the Northern coast of California, abound in the precious metal, but as the time between the ebb and flow of the tides is too short to allow miners to work with advantage, they propose to work under that bell inaugural of the tides. Another plan has been devised. The black sand which covers the bottom of the sea all about that region is largely mixed up with gold dust. They are building a schooner provided with a large vacuum pump, and an elastic tube 6 inches in diameter, which will cause the sand to rise in the vacuum chamber, and by this means they estimate that one hundred tons per hour can be elevated Of course the success of such enterprises depends entirely on the amount of gold obtained in return for a certain amount of labour and capital invested.—*Engineer.*

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sirs, yours truly, HENRY ALTPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

INDIAN ITEMS.

MAJOR C. T. HITCHINS has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Central Jail and European Penitentiary at Hazarebagh as a temporary arrangement.

THE Bishop of Calcutta arrived at Dalhousie on the 12th of October, and consecrated the new cemetery at Bonnie Khet on the same day. On the following Monday he laid the foundation stone of the new church.

RAWUL PINDEE, we are glad to hear, is now quite free of cholera. Cholera however still hangs ominously about Attock and the neighbourhood, though it does not make much head. Quarantine is strictly kept up.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Oct. 22.

MR. J. T. KIRBY, late classical master at the Doveton College, has been appointed head master of the Lawrence Asylum, Murree. Mr. Kirby, we understand, was selected out of a great number of candidates by the unanimous vote of the committee.

SHAH DOWLAH'S RATS.—A contemporary gives the following hideous explanation of the phenomena common in parts of the Punjab, and known elsewhere as Shah Dowlah's rats. "The priests," we read, "probably work on the feelings of the bigoted women who consult them, and should they bear children, probably compress their heads in early infancy till they become idiots." The orthodox explanation is that the saint hears the prayers of a childless woman for offspring, on the understanding that one of the children to be born shall be devoted to his service, and that to distinguish the particular one, it is born with a head like a rat's.

BURMAH PETROLEUM.—Compared with the previous year, the exports of petroleum from British Burmah in 1871-72 showed a large increase; the shipments having been 70,993 maunds, valued at Rs. 2,07,091 in 1871-72, and 44,652 maunds of the value of Rs. 1,79,084 in 1870-71. Nearly one-half the quantity shipped in 1871-72 was sent to Indian ports. To Foreign ports the shipments increased by 80 per cent., but there was a decrease of 4,235 maunds in the inter-provincial trade. The whole of the present supply of earth-oil is received from Upper Burmah, but it is hoped that there will shortly be an out-turn of oil in British territory. Experimental sinkings have already been made in the Prome district, and with favourable results.—*Friend of India.*

REQUISITES FOR GAMING.—Slabs of slate, it has been decided by the custom-house, the Board of Revenue and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, "are requisites for games." It appears that a firm lately imported some slabs of slate, and that the custom-house authorities charged them as "cabinet ware." The firm protested, saying at the same time that the slabs were for billiard tables. The customs officer then promptly taxed them as "requisites for games." But, say the firm, slabs of slate are used for many purposes,—indeed some of these very slabs which have paid duty as requisites for games have been used for roofing and flooring! But nobody listens to the protest; so slates, being neither raw produce nor cabinet-ware, have become requisites for games.—*Pioneer.*

THE WORD "NATIVE."—The *Lucknow Witness* had some remarks the other day on the dislike shown by some Hindoos to the use of the word natives. The word native signifies a person of the country in distinction from foreigner. In England, an Englishman is the native; in America an American. When the people of this country object to the word native, they themselves disparage their own country; a feeling of patriotism would lead them to rejoice in the name. The *Witness* suggests the word Indian as a substitute; but we have no patience with the feeling that leads men to discard an epithet that simply shows them to have been born and brought up in this country. This is a glorious country in many respects, and it is no disgrace to any man to have been born here; neither is it any special honour to a man to have been born in England. The question is, have you improved your advantages? Are you intelligently seeking to reflect honour upon your country?—*Bombay Guardian.*

ROW BETWEEN FRENCH AND ENGLISH SUBJECTS.—A frightful row took place on the 6th instant near the village of Corcadoo between some ryots of the British territory and others belonging to the French territory, in consequence of the former having taken upon themselves to direct to their own use a body of water which flowed into French territory. The French cultivators finding themselves deprived of water which was due to them, and on which depended the fate of their crops, came forward and demanded the destruction of certain works constructed by their opponents. This was refused, upon which the French cultivators began to destroy the works themselves. This was the signal of a fierce struggle, in which deadly weapons were used. The French cultivators received the greatest bodily injuries, as they were by no means so well armed as the others were. Many of the wounded were taken to the hospital, and the matter is now under the investigation of the Collector of South Arcot.—*Madras Standard.*

THE reports of the prospects of the crops throughout the Central Provinces continue most favourable, with the exception of Nagpore, where the jowaree and cotton on the black soil have been slightly damaged by rain, and parts of Sironcha, where the crops have suffered from the floods. Fever continues prevalent, but cholera was decreasing.—*Englishman.*

250 POUNDS OF QUININE STOLEN FROM THE HOWRAH HOSPITAL.—About three months ago two hundred and fifty pounds of quinine had been stolen from the above hospital, being the property of Government. The Civil Surgeon of the district in charge of the hospital has, on the report of the present District Superintendent of Police, dismissed the major portion of the native and European hospital staff, and some have resigned on the ground that through their negligence and want of proper supervision the theft was committed.—*Ibid.*

RAILWAY TRAVELLING FOR HORSES.—We are glad to see that our railway authorities have at last shown some consideration for horses sent long distances by train. A contemporary tells us that horses booked for distances exceeding 200 miles will in future be allowed to halt one day for every 200 miles travelled after the first 200 miles, at the undermentioned places. On the Madras and G. I. P. Railways, at any station; on S. P. and Delhi Railway, at Umballa cantonment and Lahore; on the East Indian Railway, at Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Mokamah, and Alligurh.—*Ibid.*

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE AT DUM-DUM.—Another attempt at suicide, by drowning, took place at Dum-Dum on the night of the 20th instant by a sergeant belonging to the Commissariat Ordnance Department, employed in the cartridge factory, by the name of Maginn. It appears he left his quarters about 10 P.M. on the night in question, and his wife, having some suspicion as to where he was going, watched him, when he was observed to make the best of his way to a tank, close by his quarters, and plunge in, but fortunately at the time two sergeants belonging to the department happened to be on the alert, and arrived at the tank just in time to rescue him from his would-be watery grave. The two sergeants in question are named Scott and Peckham. Dum-Dum seems to be noted for suicidal attempts, as this is the third in a very short space of time, the two former cases being a sergeant named Long, of H. M.'s 107th Regiment, now awaiting sentence by District Court-martial, for attempting to take his own life by shooting, he was Canteen Sergeant at the time; and the other is that of Conductor Tooze, who, I before mentioned, still lies in a very uncertain state in the 107th Regimental hospital. —*Ibid.*

THE LIMESTONE CAVES OF BRITISH BURMAH.—There does not appear to be much prospect of success in the proposed exploration of the Limestone Caves of British Burmah, since it is generally admitted that during the period to which the archæological remains which would form the object of the search belong, most of the caves were surrounded by the sea. As regards the caves near Moulmein, there is no doubt of this, but it is possible that others exist in the interior of the country which may offer some chance of the discovery of ancient remains. The copper celt forwarded by Dr. Mason has been examined by Mr. Theobald, who considers it to belong to a comparatively modern period. Mr. Theobald says:—"It is evidently the manufacture of men who were expert 'founders,' as a better piece of casting would not be turned out now-a-days, and whereas the ruder and older forms of copper celts were cast solid in stone moulds, this has been cast in the modern fashion, round a centre core, though the nature of the external mould cannot be determined, and the walls of the casting are thin and regular, indicating a high degree of skill in its makers. The present weight of the celt (which has a small fragment missing from the neck) is 15 drams, and, when new, it may have weighed a little over two ounces. The external surface is scraped down in parts by its late owners, probably for medicinal purposes; but there are no signs of any rough usage, as are so usually to be seen in stone weapons. For all that I believe, Dr. Mason is correct in regarding it as a spud, or implement for 'dibbling' the rice seed in hill clearings. It is of a totally different type to the copper celts procured by the Bhamo Expedition, but as yet we know next to nothing of the different forms which will probably be eventually discovered in the countries lying to the eastward of the Irrawaddy."—*Ibid.*

ANOTHER SMALL ITEM IN THE CALCUTTA BUDGET OF EXPENDITURE.—For some time past the Government of India have had an eye on the spacious buildings known as Spence's, as it presented a very desirable spot for the location of the several Government offices, such as the Foreign Office, the Home Office, and the Military Department, the building being contiguous to Government House. Offers had been made to the proprietor, Mr. Trotter, from time to time, but the price asked by the latter was somewhat high, and the Government waited to see if it could not get it cheaper. The building has at last been sold to Government for seven lacs, and in addition to that sum the Government had to pay seventy thousand rupees to Mr. Linton, the proprietor of Spence's Hotel, as compensation to quit the premises before the expiration of his lease, which has three years more to run. The Government purchased the buildings some months ago, and the rent has been paid to Government since then. The premises will be vacated at the end of next month, and the following offices will be located there:—The Foreign Department, the Home Office, the Military Department, and the Agricultural Department. The printing presses of the first three will be abolished, and the work executed at the Central Press, superintended by Mr. O. T. Cutter. The Superintendents of the three minor presses will assist Mr. Cutter during the time they are in Calcutta in the hot weather, and will proceed to Simla in the cold weather.—*Indian Daily News.*

A GRAND MADRAS IMPROVEMENT.—We learn that the Carnatic Railway Company are about to play a little game in Madras of the most deliciously sensational type. Some time ago the course of the proposed line into Madras was traced, and it ran a few hundred yards away from the Civil Orphan Asylum, and bordered the further limit of the fine play ground attached to that institution. This course of the line was, we believe, agreed to definitely, when suddenly it entered into the heads of some of the authorities to alter that course. It is now proposed to come a little nearer to the poor Civil Orphan Asylum. The line of rail is to pass *within a few feet* of the orphaned boys' hospital! The sick little fellows are thus to be amused and made well again by

"The thundering crank, and the mighty wheel,
The rush and the groan of grinding steel,
And the keen ear-piercing whistle's squeal."

But not only this. The large, airy, grassy field, which is used by the boys for a playground, is to be taken away from them, and a noisy, grimy, dusty *goods* station (not terminus) is to be erected upon it! Between this goods station and the Civil Orphan Asylum buildings, a huge wall, 17 feet in height, is to be built, which shall effectually keep every healthy breath of air from the orphans' dormitories! As a compensation a large piece of ground is to be given to the Asylum. This piece of ground is away from the building, so that the boys as they play in it will not be under any supervision. In the midst of this piece of ground there is a foul, stinking, malarious tank, and on the sides of it paddy fields. Other parts are now under water. In another portion of it, or close to it, the Egmore main drain discharges itself. Here, too, hundreds and hundreds of municipal carts deposit their loads of ordure! A fine playground for the boys, is it not? We would ask who is responsible for proposing and getting this change sanctioned. Of course our sapient Government will at once see the change carried out, but what will the public say about the whole business? Surely the press and the public will come forward and advocate the cause of the poor orphans.—*Madras Athenæum.*

PROPOSED BREAK OF THE G. S. I. RAILWAY GAUGE.

(*Madras Mail.*)

RELATIVE to the proposed change of gauge on the open line of the Great Southern of India Railway between Erode and Negapatam, the Government of India do not consider that immediate orders are necessary for the conversion of the existing line into a narrow gauge line. Hereafter, they observe the section from Negapatam to Trichinopoly can be altered, before the length from Trichinopoly to Erode, as the latter section is in direct connection with the Madras Railway, without the intervention of any length of narrow gauge line. But the Agent suggested that the Company's broad gauge rolling stock should be transferred to the Hyderabad State line. This has now been effected, though the Nizam's Government, when agreeing to the construction of the broad gauge line, stipulated that they should not be required to buy any rolling stock whatever, but that the line should be let to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to be worked with their stock. The Agent of the G. S. I. has now pressed for an early decision to the gauge which is ultimately to be adopted for the line between Negapatam and Erode, as many inconveniences have resulted from the present state of uncertainty, and the Madras Government have decided that the early conversion of the portion of the open line between Trichinopoly and Negapatam may be assumed, and estimates for the work required should be prepared with a view to their early submission to the Government of India.

It thus appears that the Great Southern of India Railway from Erode, its junction with the Madras Railway to Negapatam is to be converted from a broad into a narrow gauge line. Here is a completed line, 168 miles in length, with the same gauge as that of almost the whole of the existing railways in India, made to adapt itself to the gauge selected for a branch that has to be constructed from Trichinopoly to Tuticorin. One would have supposed that the branch would have waited on, and conformed to the trunk line, not the trunk to the branch. The change of gauge on a railway already in existence is desirable when, as in the case of some parts of the Great Western in England, the change is from an exceptional to an usual gauge, but it seems absurd in the extreme to force an exceptional gauge on a line that is already completed, and in communication with almost the whole railway system of India. One may travel now in the same railway carriage from Negapatam to Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, and we believe Lahore: but this will be no longer possible as soon as the line from Negapatam to Trichinopoly has been converted into a narrow gauge. The break of gauge in a country like this where the railways are of great military importance is nothing less than a grave political blunder at the shrine of so-called economy, and it is a blunder which may make itself seriously felt one of these days.

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 23RD SEPTEMBER.

NAIB MAHOMED ALUM KHAN, Governor of Toorkistan, has reported to the Ameer that Meer Hussein Beg, of Shiboorghan, has died of cholera, and that this disease has now decreased in the Balkh territory.

The Ameer has directed Meerakhor Ahmed Khan, (Naib Governor of Herat,) to communicate His Highness's verbal message on his way to Herat to Sirdar Meer Afzal Khan, (Governor of Furrah,) to the effect that three lakhs of rupees are found to be due by him in the papers of the dufter at Cabul on account of the arrears of the revenue of the Furrah territory for the past three years, and that the consequences will not be pleasing to him if he does not make some arrangements for the payment of this amount. Arrangements are being made in the Government *tosha-khana* for the preparation of gold trappings, clothing, &c., for the grant of a *khillut* to Sirdar Mahomed Ayoob Khan, (brother of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, and a son of the Ameer) and for the preparation of clothing only as a *khillut* for Meerakhor Ahmed Khan by order of the Ameer.

CABUL, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

The departure of the three infantry regiments, who came out from Cabul to proceed to Toorkistan, has been postponed by order of the Ameer, at present, because information has been received that cholera has appeared in Eibak and other places in Toorkistan. They are to encamp at Deh Mazang until further orders.

Delhi Gazette.

CABUL 9TH OCTOBER.

The following news has been given by an arrival from Mushhed. His information can be relied upon:—"A *kafila* of eight hundred men and five hundred camel and mule loads of goods left Mushhed for Herat. I accompanied it. When we arrived two marches this side, the Hakim of Keraiz stopped the *kafila* and advised us not to go further, as bands of Turcomans were plundering travellers. The head men informed the Hakim that they had about twelve hundred thousand rupees' worth of goods with them and begged him to see them safely escorted, as in consequence of famine they could not remain there any longer. On this the Hakim demanded two thousand rupees as *buddurgha*, or escorting duty, and this sum being paid he gave them twenty sowars to escort them to Khaub. The *kafila* started from Keraiz, and when they arrived about half way from Khaub, they were attacked by a band of Turcomans. In vain did the escort party and their companions oppose the invaders, as they, after some hard fighting, carried away one hundred and thirty men as slaves, and eighty thousand rupees' worth of goods. The Hakim of Khosan on hearing of what was going on at Khaub sent five hundred sowars after the Turcomans and had the travellers relieved from their oppressors. The Hakim of Ghooryan also assisted them by allowing a number of his sowars to escort them to Herat. On our arrival at Herat, Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan granted *khillats* to the officers of the Ghooryan Hakim who accompanied the *kafila* and thanked them for escorting us."

CABUL, 10TH OCTOBER.

The following letter from Herat has been received by a merchant:—Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan, Governor of Herat, sent for the head men of the Turcoman band and made them sign a treaty to allow travellers to pass unmolested.

CABUL, 12TH OCTOBER.

The following news has been received from Bokhara:—The Russian authorities at Sammarcand have proclaimed that a fair will take place at Kutta Kurghan, a place about 25 *kos* from Bokhara, in December, and that it will continue for forty days Merchants from different places have been invited to attend, and told that no duty on goods will be levied. As sickness is prevailing everywhere, it is doubtful whether any merchants will go.

CABUL, 14TH OCTOBER.

Sickness has disappeared from Cabul.

THE PANTHAY EMBASSY.

THE Panthay embassy will, we believe, shortly arrive at Bombay on its return journey, accompanied by Mr. Cooper who has been encouraged by some of the Chambers of Commerce in England to go as far as Talifoo. The opportunity seems an excellent one for the Government of India to prosecute further inquiries into the resources, political condition, and geographical features of Western Yunan and the intervening country; and it would, we think, be very desirable to associate some competent scientific observer with Mr. Cooper. We know of no one who would be so well fitted for the task as Dr. Anderson, who accompanied the Yunan Expedition, and whose previous report on a portion of the country that would be traversed is a marvel of completeness. In addition to his scientific acquirements, he would possess all the advantages of previous experience and of familiarity with the country and people. Moreover, if desirous of going, he has almost a claim to be sent, as the embassy was really a direct result of the Sladen Expedition. Whether a trade with China via Yunan is ever established or not, knowledge of the country cannot fail to be of great importance to science; and a similar opportunity may, perhaps, not occur again for many years. —*Englishman.*

THE subject of the Panthay Mission is being treated by our contemporaries, but in a groping and diffident manner, as indeed becomes us on a subject regarding which there is such scanty information. That Lord Napier, when Viceroy, acted with doubtful discretion when he acknowledged as an Embassy the visitors from Talifoo, there can be as little doubt as that the British Foreign Office acted discreetly when it declined to acknowledge them. No doubt it is impossible for us to enter into diplomatic relations with rebels against an ally. Nevertheless we confess to a sympathy with the so-called Mahomedans who have acknowledged Sooliman as the Emperor of the Western Provinces of China. China is an unwieldy, inert mass that lies as a monstrous encumbrance across the road of progress, and anything tending to the disruption of its members is good. Were commerce once to gain an entrance from the side of Bhamo, the merchandize of the West would run through and split up the flabby empire, as whey runs through and splits up curds. Moreover, we regret the disappointment of the Panthay Embassy, because the Panthays are a vigorous and energetic people, and would at any rate give us something to write about. Above all, the erection of a powerful military confederation, with Yunan as a centre, would strengthen the hands of our representatives in China, who would have in a Panthay alliance a perfect arsenal of threats with which to coerce the Celestials. For ever since the disasters of Tientsin, there seems to have grown up among our representatives in the Flowery Land what the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal calls "a Chinese spirit." Our policy has become the policy of mandarins, and our utterances like those that emanate from a Chinese Yamen. And to the end of time we shall never win a trick in the East if we play the Chinese game. We may stuff our sleeves with "bowers and aces," but when it comes to playing the hand, we are ashamed to throw them down. But the "heathen Chinee" do it, and "with a smile that is childlike and bland"—a smile which exasperates us with "Ah Sing," because we are conscious of having attempted to imitate his deception without having had the pluck to carry it out.—*Pioneer.*

THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT OF MILITARY CANTONMENTS.

WE learn that a suit is now pending in the Court of the Civil Judge, Lucknow, in which issues of some importance are involved, and to the judgment in which officers in the Lucknow garrison are looking forward with interest. A Lucknow Nawab, it appears, sued an officer of the 31st Hussars for several months' rent of a house situated in cantonments. The defendant admitted that rent was due; but replied that the greater portion of it had been expended in repairs, which were undertaken by the express written orders of the cantonment magistrate who had repeatedly, but in vain, ordered the Nawab to repair. This course, the defendant contended, he was justified in adopting under a provision order of Major-General Sir W. Tombs, in which an opinion of the Advocate-General Bengal, was circulated for the information and guidance of officers, of which the following is an extract:—"The officer tenanting a house requiring repairs should give the owner notice that, in the event of his not executing the repairs within a certain time, he (the tenant) will execute them at his own expense, and will set off the cost against the future rent." On this point the plaintiff joined issue, and argued that as a civilian landlord he was not bound by any division order of the General Commanding. The Civil Judge having refused to admit the General's order as evidence in the case, it was considered necessary to consult legal experts, and Colonel Moffat and Major Phaire were called on behalf of the plaintiff and defendant, respectively. The case, we learn, stands adjourned for the vacation.—*Pioneer.*

HOW THE ALLIGATORS WERE SCIENTIFICALLY "BLOWED."

"FRED B.," whose science we admire equally with his coolness, discourses to the Allahabad paper as follows on a novel phase of shikar in which he personally engaged:—

DEAR SIR,—It may interest your readers generally, and that very sensible sportsman Porcupine particularly, to learn that his idea of a tiger-torpedo, even with the elaborations he hints at, is by no means an original one. Some years ago I happened to be engaged professionally in clearing a certain navigable stream of obstructions, in the shape of immense trunks of trees which had been washed down in an extraordinary flood and immovably fixed in mid-channel. Our *modus operandi* consisted in the main of placing tin canisters filled with blasting powder under the tranks, and exploding them by means of a galvanic battery and wire, the result being a breaking up of the mass into pieces, which could easily be removed. The river, however, happened to be swarming with alligators, and after one of the divers engaged in inserting the torpedoes in their proper places had been carried off, it was found necessary first of all to devise some means of exterminating the ravenous brutes. Shooting them was slow work and uncertain, and fishing with hook and line (three inch rope) scarcely more successful; so that, after a few experiments, the following plan was adopted:—A sheep was killed, the entrails taken out and replaced by a canister containing four pounds of the strongest blasting powder, and this connected by a wire with one pole of a spare battery. This bait was placed on a shelving sand bank, a favourite resort of the saurians, and never in a single instance failed. The effect of course was complete annihilation: it was seldom two limbs of the exploded animal were found in company. Sometimes, however, it used to take an hour or two to get a bite, and my tent happened to be out of sight of our fishing ground, so to do the thing with perfect ease and comfort, I rigged up an apparatus similar to that used in telegraph offices, by means of which my subordinate, who was all day on the work, could instantaneously ring a peal of little bells in my tent, and thus apprise me successively of the appearance and approach of the animal, and the final swallowing of our little pill. All I had to do was to connect the poles of a battery placed within easy reach, and that alligator's knell was knolled. Often when engaged on one of the manifold and various reports and forms which we of the D. P. W. spend half our days in scribbling, I have not even lifted pen from paper on hearing the triple-bob-major which announced another bite—simply stretching out my left hand to do the needful, and continuing my writing with calm serenity. This pretty nearly realizes Porcupine's ideal of true sport, and is, I fancy, a case per even to Aarestees' story of the six-pounder.

INDIA'S BEST EXPORTS.

WE must accept as a fact, though we cannot justly regard as a grievance, the payment by India to England of a certain annual sum which Mr. Geddes and others of his school invidiously characterise as tribute, but which would be more correctly described as the price of good government.

Being a country without a superabundance of food, and with a population herding to excessive increase, it is, we think, obvious that the least economical way in which she can meet the balance, is by the exportation of food grains. The circumstance of her special liability to famine is an additional reason for this. Next to food grain raw produce, the cultivation of which displaces food grain, affords the least economical means of meeting the balance. But here again the interests of individual cultivators do not coincide with those of the country at large, and it is always to be anticipated that the cultivation of any kind of produce specially remunerative to the grower will be extended at the expense of whatever kind of produce grown on the kind of land required is least remunerative to the grower. Thus, in the case of cotton, whenever it becomes much more remunerative to the grower than any other crop, which it is capable of replacing, it is certain that before long the substitution will take place without any interference of the Government to accelerate it. But such substitution, though, no doubt, highly advantageous to the growers and those trading in cotton, is, in the special circumstances of India, highly injurious to the country at large; and if it would be beyond the functions of the Government to prevent it, it is not only beyond its functions, but inconsistent with a truly wise policy to encourage it.

Of all agricultural produce, that derived from soils incapable of producing food can be exported with the least injury to the country at large; and it is crops of this description the exportation of which Government, if it interfere at all, should endeavour to facilitate.—*Englishman.*

A GENTLEMAN once asked a little girl, an only child, how many sisters she had, and was told "three or four." Her mother asked Mary when they were alone, what induced her to tell such an untruth. "Why, mamma," cried Mary, "I didn't want him to think you were so poor that you hadn't but one child. Wouldn't he thought we were dreadful poor?"

A LOUISIANIAN has invented a method of extracting bee-honey from the comb by means of a centri, fugal process, which accomplishes its work without breaking the comb further than uncapping the cells. The comb is then replaced in sliding compartments fitted to the hive, and the bees at once commence to refill the cells, thus saving the labour of constructing twenty pounds of comb, bee-breed, and wax, in order to preserve one pound of honey.

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